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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.
February 3, 1958

JONAS DAINAUSKAS, was
John Dainauskas,
S. Rimvydas, Jan Dajnowski

On January 15, 1958, a source abroad advised that subject had been interviewed on November 7, 1957, and had furnished the following information:

DAINAUSKAS advised that he studied at the University of Kaunas, Lithuania, and in 1927, after his military service, he entered government service as a reader in the Censorship Office because of his knowledge of foreign languages. He speaks fluently Russian, Polish and German and has a fair knowledge of Ukrainian, Ruthenian, English and French.

In 1931 he became secretary of the German and Polish Documentation Section in the Department of State Security. At the same time, he was continuing his studies at the School of Law. After receiving his law degree in 1934, he was appointed Assistant Chief of the Security Service at Kaunas, which post he occupied until 1940.

During this period he also taught a class in administrative law at the Police School. In addition, as a reserve officer, he was a member of the Central Committee of the "Lithuanian Shooting Club" and head of the "Lithuanian Sharpshooters", a patriotic civilian para-military organization. He was also one of the leaders of the "Lithuanian University Scouts."

On December 25, 1928, he was married at Kaunas to LEOCADIE NARKEVICIUTE, who was born February 23, 1905, at Riga, and who bore him two children: a son, RIMVIDAS JONAS, born December 9, 1930, at Kaunas, and a daughter, JURATE LEOCADIE, born June 21, 1934, at Kaunas. His wife and two children have lived in Chicago, Illinois, since 1949. All three of them are American citizens. The mother and daughter are nurses, and the son is studying medicine.

In December 1939, after Vilno was annexed to Lithuania, DAINAUSKAS was sent to that city to study, translate and decipher

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documents having to do with clandestine Polish organizations. This was a rather long and detailed job, on which he was still working in June 1940 when the USSR occupied Lithuania. Taken unaware by the Soviet occupation, DAINAUSKAS reached Kaunas, where he found that his superiors had all departed. He succeeded in getting in touch with the Secretary of State for the Interior, Colonel STENGELIS, who advised him to remain at his post. A few days later, a new director of Security was appointed by the name of SNIECKUS, who told DAINAUSKAS to continue his work on the Vilno archives, which were later moved to Kaunas. SNIECKUS, who is now the First Secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party, told him to remain on his job because he needed him by reason of his knowledge of the Russian and Polish languages.

At about the same time DAINAUSKAS was secretly contacted at Kaunas by an employee of the German Embassy named GESCHWENT, whom he had met in 1938 and 1939 at meetings of the chiefs of police of Kaunas and the Gestapo chiefs from Koenigsberg. DAINAUSKAS asked him to get him to Germany, but GESCHWENT pointed out that he would be more useful in the anti-Bolshevik fight by remaining at his post. The two men later had several contacts, during which DAINAUSKAS passed to GESCHWENT information concerning the new Security organization. Suddenly GESCHWENT stopped coming to the meetings, probably because he had been exposed. DAINAUSKAS saw him again in June 1941 at the beginning of the German occupation, but they never worked together again.

In June 1940 DAINAUSKAS continued to decipher the Polish archives of Vilno under Communist control, but in late September 1940 he was dismissed, along with most of the former personnel.

During December 1940 he was called to Security headquarters, where he was asked to go to Vilno because additional documents had been seized there. He went to Vilno, where he worked as a translator for the NKVD for a few weeks. Then he returned to Kaunas, where he was employed as a translator in a State printshop until May 1941.

At that time rumors of war between Germany and the USSR were beginning to become definite, and DAINAUSKAS, feeling that he was being watched, had to change residence frequently in order to avoid being arrested. After the beginning of hostilities, he organized a troop of Lithuanian anti-Bolshevik partisans among the former members of the "Sharpshooters Association." With this troop, he took part in fighting against the

Red Army, which was withdrawing toward Russia. On June 24, 1941, he occupied with his men the building of the Security headquarters of Kaunas and organized the service, of which he remained the head until July 6, 1941.

The Germans having occupied the city on June 25, a few days later the Gestapo Chief of the "Inter-Front-Ostland", General STAHLMEYER, asked him to take part in the extermination of the Jews. DAINAUSKAS refused and was replaced as head of Security on July 6 by a Lithuanian named CENKUS, former chief of police of Vilno. On July 10, 1941, CENKUS had him arrested, but no charge was filed against him, inasmuch as this was simply a reprisal measure. DAINAUSKAS did not undergo interrogation; he was simply asked for information on what he might have seen or learned during the Soviet occupation concerning certain persons or certain matters. Some of the Gestapo leaders even proposed that he resume his functions with the Lithuanian Security, but he refused, not wishing, he explained, to work for Germany, since he knew that Germany would shortly undertake action against Lithuania. He was released in early December 1941.

After his release, he secured authorization to set up a law practice at Kaunas, which, he stated, proves that he was not considered politically suspect. He engaged in the practice of law until July 1944.

At that time, because of the advance of the Russian troops, he left Kaunas with his family to take refuge in Germany. However, in East Prussia, the Lithuanian refugees were arrested for checking. The men up to 45 years of age were drafted into the auxiliary combat forces (Kampfhelfer) of the Luftwaffe, and the women and children were sent to a transit camp near Stettin.

In October 1944, DAINAUSKAS, who had taken his rank of reserve lieutenant in the Lithuanian Army, was sent to Poznan, where he served as liaison officer between the Wehrmacht and the Lithuanian auxiliary unit. This unit was working on airfields.

On January 24, 1945, Poznan was encircled by Soviet troops. DAINAUSKAS deserted and hid for two weeks in a section of Poznan where he had found some civilian clothes in the ruins. After the occupation of Poznan by the Russians, he was arrested by the Polish partisans and interned in a concentration camp where he was utilized from the beginning as an interpreter in the camp office. Thanks to this work, he was able to develop

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contacts with various Poles who had been interned on suspicion and later released. On December 3, 1945, he escaped and fled to Bydgoszcz, 90 kilometers from Poznan, and took refuge at the home of an agricultural engineer named ORCHOLSKI. The latter put him to work on his place in the country. DAINAUSKAS succeeded then in securing Polish papers in the name of JAN DAJNOWSKI. In April 1946, ORCHOLSKI got him a job as instructor in an Agricultural Center at Chodziej, near Poznan. In October 1946 he was attached to the office of Agrarian Reform at Chodziej and soon became assistant to the Commissar for Agrarian Reform and then, in August 1948, he was appointed Commissar for the Chodziej district. In May 1949, in the same position, he was transferred to Miedzychod, also near Poznan. In June 1950 he became Agricultural Engineer at the warehouse for farm machinery "P.O.M. No. 77" at Ocieszyn, 28 kilometers from Poznan, and in February 1951 he was appointed inspector in charge of Farm Machinery Warehouses at Poznan. Finally, in July 1954, he was appointed to the Committee for Agrarian Reform at Poznan, still with the rating of Inspector. He remained there until his final departure from Poland.

In 1949, DAINAUSKAS learned that his family had emigrated to the United States. From that time on he was waiting for a favorable opportunity to leave Poland legally. After the events of June 1956 at Poznan, the Polish government, becoming more liberal, began to issue exit visas to persons wishing to go to western countries for family reasons. DAINAUSKAS got a passport on January 4, 1957, by stating that he wished to visit his cousin, Madame NAWAKAS, in Paris. He then took his annual leave from his government post and arrived in Paris by plane on January 24, 1957. He immediately started taking steps at the American Consulate in Paris to obtain an entry visa to the United States.

While awaiting a visa, he is remaining in Paris, where he lives with his cousin, Madame NAWAKAS, 6 Cite Joly, Paris 11. His wife sends him \$100 to \$150 every month, on which sum he lives. He spends his time preparing a thesis for a doctorate in law and working on various Lithuanian publications in Paris.

The source stated that during this interview DAINAUSKAS appeared to be sincere in his statements. He affirmed that he is a nationalist and patriot, that he has always acted in the interests of Lithuania, and he denies ever having been a Soviet or German agent.

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